


**In The Specification:**

Please replace the paragraph at page 1, beginning at line 7, with the following amended paragraph:

 This application is a continuation application of U.S. application Serial No. 10/330,517, filed December 26, 2002, now <sup>U.S. 6,653,426</sup> ~~allowed~~, which is a continuation application of U.S. application Serial No. 09/632,482, filed August 3, 2002, now U.S. patent No. 6,530,950, which is a divisional application of U.S. application Serial No. 09/335,438, filed June 17, 1999, now abandoned, which claims the priority of U.S. provisional application Serial No. 60/115,609, filed January 12, 1999, all of which, are is incorporated herein in their entirety by reference.

Please replace the paragraph on page 22, beginning at line 22, with the following amended paragraph:

In accordance with another preferred embodiment of this aspect, a stent composed of a support stent having rigid and flexible regions, like that discussed above in Fig. 3A, and carrying one or more polymer members disposed about the rigid stent regions is contemplated. A stent 40 in accordance with this aspect of the invention is illustrated in Fig. 3C, where metal stent 10 of Fig. 3A is shown. Stent 10 has four rigid regions which correspond to the unit cell pluralities 18, 20, 22, 24 (see Fig. 3A). By "rigid" it is meant that in this region of the stent, flexure in the radial direction is minimal, especially when compared to the radial flexure of the regions corresponding to were the connecting segments join the rigid regions. These flexible regions are identified in Fig. 3C as regions 42a, 42b, 42c. In this aspect of the invention, polymer members are disposed coaxially about the outer stent surface only in the rigid stent regions, as are polymer members 40, 42, 44 ; and 46, 48, 50, leaving the flexible regions 42a, 42b, 42c, exposed or uncovered. This positioning of the polymer members offers the advantage of carrying a polymer member for administration of a therapeutic compound, while maintaining the flexibility offered by the articulating stent. It will be appreciated that this configuration of polymer members is useful for polymer members formed from nearly any polymer composition, and where drape and sag of the polymer member into the stent lumen is a problem, the configuration overcomes such issues. Drape and sag of the polymer member occurs in regions where the support stent offer inadequate support, as in the region of flexure. However, as noted above, the polymer compositions described herein are suitable for use as a polymer sleeve covering the stent length, e.g., the Figs. 3B embodiment, as the compositions do not suffer from draft and sag.